

THE LEDGER.

R. M. WHITE, Editor and Proprietor.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1882.

CAMPAIGN, 1882.

THE LEDGER

TO JANUARY 1, 1883,

For 50cts Cash in Advance.

Published for People on Earth.

CONGRESS.

Much as has been said about the extravagance of the session of Congress just closed, few realize how great it really was. The nation has been familiarized with millions and hundreds of thousands of millions until scarce anybody has an adequate conception of the vast sums for which they stand. The appropriations made during the last eight months amount to \$119,000,000, or nearly \$80,000,000 more than the previous year. Considering how much of the war debt has been paid, and how much the interest on what remains of it has been lessened, the conclusion cannot be avoided that this session has been profligate and prodigal beyond measure; that from first to last its supreme thought has been how to invade the treasury, and that no explanation, no excuse, however plausible, no invention, however ingenious, can satisfy the tax-payers that have been victimized.

It will avail nothing to discriminate among the appropriation bills. None of them can be completely justified, and all of them were gotten up, introduced and fathered by republican committees and the republican majorities of both houses. What if the President did veto the river and harbor bill? All that he objected to was the work of his party, and the arguments advanced by him were the weakest ever presented in a veto message to Congress, and created the impression that in recommending the improvement of western rivers he had been guilty of insincerity. Moreover, in Eastern geography a creek is an inlet of an ocean or bay, usually at the mouth of a river, capable of being navigated and furnishing the means of receiving and shipping goods and produce from and to all parts of the world, and, therefore, as such a constitutional object of improvement as larger harbors and more important streams.

The vast appropriations made by Congress did not alarm the President until after he had approved them; and the republicans who raided the treasury played a high game by keeping back improvement of western rivers and reduction of taxation until after millions were voted, well knowing that an increase of popular burdens and continued existence of the national debt would be the result of their dishonesty and unfaithfulness. To have withheld appropriation from rivers and harbors would have been an additional imposition on agriculture, and would have deprived that industry of its only chance for securing cheap transportation. There was no design whatever on the part of the republicans to relieve the country and to their efforts to help the banks, match makers, the getters up of periferics, and patent medicines, but add insult to injury.

In 1874 the country rebuked congress for similar excesses, and unless we are mistaken that condemnation will be renewed at the fall elections. By entrusting legislation at that time to democratic representatives, the operators of rings and lobbies were suspended and the venal practices of the departments broken up. Under democratic supremacy legislative brokers, jobbers and gamblers deserted Washington; but when a narrow republican majority was obtained and the president assassinated, Wall Street threw up its cap and went in for a New York administration, in which profligacy and corruption should rule the roost. The result stated shows how perfectly it succeeded in carrying out its aims.

Forrest's Speech at Dingle's Picnic. By request of the managers the editor of the LEDGER introduced Judge W. O. Forrest at Dingle's picnic. He made a strong republican speech. We only have room for a summary of his speech.

He said he was a republican out and out, and preferred to vote for republican candidates; but if a convention of his party demanded it he'd hitch up with the greenback heifer, swallow the dirt of the greenback platform, and plow for Rice. He is against prohibition; and is yet willing to submit that measure to a popular test. He will vote against it unless his party endorses it, and then he will say, amen. He will stick to the republican party until it undertakes to hang him, and then like that; but not until then. His chief grievance is, there have been no republican conventions this fall. Chauncey I. Filley has turned dictator and put the republican party in his pocket, so as to levy on postmasters. In short has made orphans of the liberals, and the supreme question is, "What shall be done about it?" If Chauncey I. don't call a convention by the middle of the month he will find out.

While exceedingly interested, we were as much surprised as the greenbacker who followed in debate. We had gone out expecting the roar of a lion and encountered great disappointment. It will take more than complaints to overwhelm Filley and the Stalwarts. Deploable as events since the last republican convention have been in the Judge's eyes—the election and assassination of a president, the substitution of another, the ignoring of the requests of the prohibition-

ists, the state gerrymander, the divorce of this district from Monroe and "fat Alexander," and last, but not least, Filley's dictatorship, there is nothing to be gained by crying over such calamities. Filley's abdicate heart will not be softened by tears. It can be appeased only by the sight of the liberals confined to skin milk and oleomargarine. If the liberals will take our advice they will not wait to be strangled; they will bring out their batteries, carry the war into Africa, and make another Alexandria of Filley and his cohorts. They cannot dwell in safety while the dictator plays executioner and handles the rope of the national guillotine.

Case of Crim. Con. The Kansas City people did not know anything about the escape of a couple of the denizens of that city in Mexico last month, till they saw an account of it in last week's LEDGER. The Kansas City Times' reporters made more investigations and report as follows:

The Bouscaren-Connally case is in statu quo, nor is it likely that the true inwardness of the case will be disclosed until John Connally's suit for force gets into court. He will institute proceedings at once on the ground of adultery. When asked if he would say anything further relative to the matter yesterday, he replied in the negative. He said there was one circumstance of the affair that had given him more pain than any other, and that was Mrs. Connally's talk about mistreatment. He said that in his opinion no man or gentleman would beat a woman under any provocation, however extreme, and it was a source of no little annoyance that he should be advertised as a wife-beater. He averred that he would be able to establish his kindness and indulgence to his erstwhile wife when the divorce suit was tried.

"One of two things is certainly true," said a female friend of Mrs. Connally's to a Times reporter last evening. "Either Mrs. Connally was never married legally to John Connally or she did not become the wife of Octave Bouscaren at Mexico, June 21st. "What are your reasons for such a view?" "I'll tell you that Georgiana Connally is no fool, not enough of a nincompoop, surely, to put her head into any such noose as the crime of bigamy."

"Where love is reason and judgment are often absent," modestly suggested the Times.

"Yes, Mrs. Connally was a woman to fall madly in love," rejoined the lady, as she closed her left eye in a significant manner. "and Octave Bouscaren is a man to ensnare Mrs. Connally in any wild affair of the heart. It will be a frigid cold day when Mrs. Connally is guilty of any such nonsense, and you can just make a memorandum of the fact that she has not married Bouscaren unless she could do so legally. There is a history in this case, though I do not know what it is. I have heard that the marriage of John Connally and his wife was recorded in this county, the ceremony having been performed since their removal to Kansas City three years ago. Whether they were married before I cannot say, nor am I sure that the rumor I repeat is correct. Of one thing I am quite certain, and that is that Mrs. Connally has not placed herself in a position to be dealt with by law."

We are certain of one thing, and that is, the marriage of Mrs. Connally and Mr. Bouscaren, in Mexico, June 21st, by Rev. Dr. Stoddard.

Mexico. The senior editor of the Paris Mercury, speaking of his visit last week to Mexico, says:

We met L. M. Pense, a polite and gentlemanly dealer in dry goods and groceries; R. H. Fowler, a clever and liberal dealer in staple and fancy groceries; Reed & Nelson, and Ricketts & Emmons, two of the largest and most popular dry goods firms in the city. They keep mammoth stocks of dry goods on hand at all times, are clever, liberal and accommodating, with a full corps of polite clerks to wait on their numerous customers. Friend C. H. Eubank, the hardware and agricultural implement dealer, seemed to be doing a good business. Called at the Ledger office; Bob White was absent, attending the Congressional Convention in that district; but found his right bowler, our young friend Everett Bean, on duty, running the machine. Everett's numerous friends here will be pleased to learn that he is regarded as one among the most popular and best business young men in that city. He has our thanks for courtesies extended.

Mexico is a flourishing, go-ahead city, and business seemed to be better and more brisk than at any point visited.

H. Clay Dean. There is a good deal of talk about "Dirty-shirt" Dean. The following shows how he stood in former days in the party:

OFFICE OF THE TRIBUNE, NEW YORK, Sept. 8, 1867. MR. DEAN-SIR: I have yours of the 29th ult. Should I ever consent to argue the propriety and policy of wholesale swindling, I do not know where the cause of national villainy could find a better advocate than yourself. Yours, HORACE GREENEY.

THE TARIFF, NO. III.

WRITTEN FOR THE LEDGER.

Nothing can be more absurd than to say that a thing is true in theory and not in practice. A theory is simply an exposition of the principles of any art or process; and if the exposition or theory is true, then it must necessarily be true in its application or practice. The position of the protectionist is that there is no such thing as general principles in economic science, but that every nation has its own system and determines its own economic laws. The legitimate inference of such a doctrine, and the one that the protectionist must stand on, is that the drawing of an imaginary line on the surface of the earth, and calling one side Texas and the other side Mexico; or one side British America and the other side the United States, invalidates the great principle of the brotherhood of mankind and the interdependence of nations; that it makes a course of action, universally acknowledged as a blessing in one case, a curse and a calamity in the other. Suppose we proceed to discuss the question from a standpoint of practice and not theory; from the actual and not the theoretical, and let us see if protection has accomplished and is accomplishing what is claimed for it. The great want and the desire of a nation, apart from the protection of life, liberty and property, is to establish such a national fiscal and commercial policy as will secure the greatest amount of material abundance to its whole people. Without sound finance it is impossible to have sound health in the body politic. Next to this we want to secure the greatest equality in the distribution of national wealth and abundance; and this can be done only by the enactment of such laws as will, to the greatest extent possible, prevent the creation of opportunities whereby one man can enrich himself at the expense of his neighbor or the community. When this is done then no man can unreasonably or artificially appropriate his neighbor's property to his own use, and every one, unrestricted, enjoys the fruits of his own efforts. Adam Smith says: "To prohibit a great people from making all they can of every part of their produce, or from employing their stock and industry in the way they judge most advantageous to themselves, is a violation of the most sacred rights of mankind."

This country has what is acknowledged to be the fundamental source of all wealth in great abundance; the cheapest and most abundant supplies of all food products; an unlimited area of fertile land; the staple fibre of the world's clothing; unlimited supplies of coal, iron and most all the metals; timber and all kinds of building material; facilities for intercommunication unexampled; the highest standard of popular intelligence, and every man a sovereign and the peer of his fellow man. These furnish the primary and essential conditions for material abundance and cheap production. What country on earth possesses such facilities for cheapness and excellence of its productions? Except as to such articles as climatic conditions may must be produced elsewhere, it ought to be able to defy the competition of the world. It stands to reason then that if such a condition of affairs has not been attained then the causes must be artificial and not natural. There is no lack of ability or aptitude on the part of the people to make the most of these advantages; so then the fault must be somewhere else. We find a sufficient cause for the failure of natural results in the application of our government of the doctrine that a nation can be made prosperous by the restrictions of the freedom of trade by the instrumentality of taxation, or the usual policy of protection pursued by the government. This is an old doctrine—the legitimate heir of the middle-ages. Then the line was not drawn at the frontier of a nation, but protected citizen against citizen, one domestic trade against another, and one city and district of a country against the competition of another city and district of the same country. This was a logical application of the doctrine of protection. Under such a system sometimes there was a famine in one district and plenty in a contiguous district. Such were some of the laws enacted by Great Britain for the American colonies, and contributed greatly to bring about the revolution. Manufactures sprung into existence in the colonies without any encouragement and flourished to such an extent that England thought it necessary to suppress them. History tells us that under such laws, when enforced, trade is completely destroyed. To quote again from that great writer on economic science, Dr. Adam Smith, who, in speaking of the commercial policy to be pursued by a country whose greatest resources consist of the productions arising from the contributions of the soil, as this confessedly does, says: "When a landed nation oppresses by high duties the trade of foreign nations it hurts its own interests by raising the price of all foreign goods and all sorts of manufactures which necessarily sinks the real value of the surplus produce of its own land, with which it buys those foreign goods and manufactures, and by giving a sort of monopoly of the home market to its own manufacturers." Such a policy therefore, discourages agriculture by reducing the profit of the labor and capital engaged in it, and by raising the profits of the manufacturers. It transfers the honest fruits of the farmer's labor, without any merit for it, into the pockets of the manufacturer who gives nothing in return therefor.

Golden will be here fair week.

SPEED RINGS FOR THE FAIR.

Fair August 29, 30, 31, and September 1 and 2.

The following are some of the speed rings for the coming Andrain County Fair, which will be the best in Central Missouri: FIRST DAY. Fastest trotting double team, owned by exhibitor 20 miles prior to fair, mile 2 in 3.....\$ 25 00 Fastest trotting horse, mare or gelding, that has never beaten 3 minutes, mile heats, best 3 in First \$45, 2d \$20, 3d \$10..... 75 00 Fastest running horse, mare or gelding, single dash of 1 mile. First \$50, 2d \$25..... 75 00 Fastest running mule, 1 mile, owned in Andrain county 30 days. Free for all. No entrance fee..... 10 00 SECOND DAY. Fastest running horse, mare or gelding, half mile heats, 2 best in 5. First \$45, 2d \$20, 3d \$10..... 65 00 Fastest trotting stallion, any age, mile heats, best 3 in 5. First, \$45, 2d \$20, 3d \$10..... 75 00 Fastest trotting horse, mare or gelding, 4 years old and under 1 mile heats, best 3 in 5. First, \$35, 2d \$15..... 50 00 THIRD DAY. Best roadster horse, mare or gelding, speed, form, style and durability considered and not speed alone. First \$20, 2d \$10..... 30 00 Fastest pacing horse, mare or gelding, mile heats, best 3 in 5. First \$50, 2d \$20, 3d \$10..... 100 00 Fastest running horse, mare or gelding, mile heats, best 3 in 5. First \$50, 2d \$25..... 75 00 Slow mile race, free for all. Half mile dash. Riders to change. No whips or spurs to be used. No entrance fee..... 10 00 FOURTH DAY. Fastest trotting horse, mare or gelding, that has never beaten 2:50, owned in Andrain county 60 days before the fair, mile heats, best 3 in 5. First \$30, 2d \$15, 3d \$10..... 50 00 Fastest running horse, mare or gelding, one-fourth mile, best 2 in 3. First \$40, 2d \$10..... 50 00 Fastest trotting horse, mare or gelding, free for all, mile heats, best 3 in 5. First, \$75, 2d \$50, 3d \$25, and \$50 extra to winner if the fastest heat is trotted better than 2:35, entrance fee charged on whole amount..... 150 00 Fastest racking horse, mare or gelding, one mile. First \$15, 2d \$5..... 20 00 FIFTH DAY. Fastest trotting horse, mare or gelding, that has never beaten 2:40, mile heats, 3 best in 5. First \$45, 2d \$20, 3d \$10, and \$25 extra to the winner of the fastest heat if trotted better than 2:40, entrance to be paid on the whole amount..... 75 00 Fastest running horse, mare or gelding, half mile dash. First \$40, 2d \$10..... 50 00 Fastest pacing horse, mare or gelding, in harness or saddle, for horses that have never paced in a race, mile heats, 2 best in 5. First \$20, 2d \$10..... 25 00 Fastest trotting horse, mare or gelding, 3 years old and under 4, mile heats, best 2 in 3. First \$20, 2d \$10..... 30 00

Notice to Contractors. A new school house is to be built in District No. 4, township 51, range 7. Plans and specifications can be seen on application to the board of directors. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved. G. H. EDWARDS, District Clerk, Marietta, Mo.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT. Notice is hereby given that I, as administrator of the estate of Thos. Plunkett, deceased, will at the September term, 1882, of the Andrain Probate Court, make my final settlement as administrator of said estate. JNO. M. DANIEL, Adm'r estate Thos. Plunkett, deceased. Mexico, July 27, 1882-18-4w

Order of Publication. State of Missouri, County of Andrain Andrain Circuit Court (in vacation) July 28, 1882. Samuel Patterson, plaintiff, vs. The unknown heirs of Newman B. Stark, deceased, defendants.

Now at this day comes plaintiff, by his attorney, and files his petition, verified by affidavit, alleging among other things that the said unknown heirs of said Newman B. Stark, deceased, are non-residents of the State of Missouri. You said unknown heirs, aforesaid, are therefore hereby notified of the filing of said petition, the object and general nature of which is to correct an error made in conveyance by the scrivener of lands in Andrain county, Missouri, made by Newman B. Stark to Wm. S. Carter to-wit: Said lands were described as the northwest quarter of section six, township fifty-two, range nine, when in fact they ought to have been described as the northeast quarter of said section and township aforesaid, and praying amongst other things that the court may make an order in conformity with the intention of said grantor decreeing the title to said party plaintiff, and that a certain deed of trust, given by Henry Williams to James Plunkett on the following described real estate, situate in the County of Andrain, State of Missouri, to-wit: Lot four in block nineteen, in the original town of Mexico, and all will more fully appear of record in the recorder's office, in said county and State aforesaid, in book "A," at page 600, be set aside, and the same be null and void, and the same be forever barred. It is further ordered that a copy hereof be published according to law in the Mexico Weekly Ledger, a newspaper printed and published in Andrain county.

A true copy from the record. Witness my hand and seal of said court, affixed at office in Mexico this 29th day of July, A. D. 1882. JAMES C. ROLL, Clerk. George Robertson, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Order of Publication. State of Missouri, County of Andrain Andrain Circuit Court, June 16, 1882. Joseph B. Botkin, plaintiff, vs. The unknown heirs of James Plunkett, deceased, defendants.

Now, at this day comes plaintiff, by his attorney, and on his motion it was by the court ordered that the unknown heirs of James Plunkett, deceased, be notified by publication. You said unknown heirs are therefore hereby notified that a certain deed of trust, given by Henry Williams to James Plunkett on the following described real estate, situate in the County of Andrain, State of Missouri, to-wit: Lot four in block nineteen, in the original town of Mexico, and all will more fully appear of record in the recorder's office, in said county and State aforesaid, in book "A," at page 600, be set aside, and the same be null and void, and the same be forever barred. It is further ordered that a copy hereof be published according to law in the Mexico Weekly Ledger, a newspaper printed and published in Andrain county.

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A true copy from the record. Witness my hand as Clerk and seal of said court, affixed at office in Mexico, this 29th day of July, A. D. 1882. JAMES CARROLL, Clerk. Macfarlane & Trimble, Attorneys for plaintiff.

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NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT. Notice is hereby given that I, as administrator of the estate of Mrs. Margaret Plunkett, deceased, will at the September term, 1882, make my final settlement as administrator of said estate. E. M. HICKERSON, Administrator estate of Mrs. Judah, dec'd. Mexico, Mo., July 17, 1882-12-4w

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